

been used, but have only been nailed on to the farm to be made into a fence at some future date, then they will not pass by the deed unless specifically mentioned. The cross-arms are thrown across the beams in the barn, and scaffold poles, do not go with the farm, but can be taken down and removed, or sold. It would be otherwise if they were nailed or fastened to the building. It is held that boards and timbers decayed in a building, which have been torn out, and the materials stored away to be used again, go with the farm, as a part of the real estate.

Growing crops are so far "fixtures" that they pass with the deed for the farm, unless expressly reserved for the tenant. A man who has a long-term lease and the crops shall not go with the land and is not enough to bind the parties. The deed passes the ownership of all the growing trees, and of the trees which have fallen in the woods, and which remain when they fall. When chopped down and piled into cord-wood, or ready to be hauled to the saw-mill, and made into lumber, they become personal property, and don't follow the ownership of the land.

It is a fact that manure commonly goes with the land instead of being the property of the man who owned the stock that produced it, which has been settled by many lawsuits.

Doors and window-blinds, whether nailed or taken away from the premises to be painted, are so far "fixtures" that they go with the deed. If, however, the blinds have never been nailed to the house, the man who buys the farm will have to pay a separate bill for them, and will not get them. The courts have decided that tie-chains for cattle, attached to the barn, and tie-up stanks, stanchions, timbers, etc., are especially included in the deed, and pass with it. Mantel pieces made part of the wall, and which if put up with brackets and in such a way that they can be removed without damage to the building, the contrary is true. Brick furnaces, set kettles, pumps in wells and sinks, all go to the new purchaser of the farm. With a few exceptions, and the best fertilizer, guano, with or without the acid phosphate. The land should be plowed, harrowed, and firmed the fall, and laid off so the melon hills will be from ten to twelve feet apart each way. What is left to do is an opening should be made a foot deep, and in circular shape, three feet apart. Into this the manure and the fertilizers should be put to the extent of a quantity that will a third fill the hole. The manure is natural, and filling the remaining two-thirds this should be done in the fall, so as to give a chance for the manures, fertilizers and earth to become incorporated with each other. Plant a dozen seed in a hill as soon as the earth is well warmed up and the worms begin to crawl from frost. Commence cultivating as soon as the plants are fairly above ground, and when the cut-worms have done their work, thin to two plants a hill. Continue the cultivating, and when the land is well warmed up, run, but beware of disturbing them any way after that period of growth has been reached. If our correspondents will find the right kind of land, and will follow these directions, he will get plenty of melons, and a return on his money. But still he may find many difficulties in his way, and we advise him before he undertakes growing melons on any considerable scale to ask a tour among the melon growers, and to run over the melon vineyards, so as to feel the time and money well spent.—*Nashville American*.

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DUCKS' EGGS.

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How as a Foster-Mother How They Should Be Treated During the Process of Incubation.

Frequent complaints are made that ducks' eggs, when placed under hens to hatch, fail to produce a fair proportion of live birds. The failures are largely due to the fact that the eggs are kept too dry. It ought to be borne in mind that a duck in setting a nest will, on going off to feed, have a swim before she returns and, as her feathers will be wet in consequence, the eggs get the benefit of it. Ducks' eggs, therefore, when placed under hens, must be kept moist or they will fail to hatch. The mother duck keeps the moisture the inner skin becomes hard and tough, so that the bird can not make its way out. It is a good plan to make the nest in a moist place; it is also a good way to sprinkle the eggs with a warm water when the hen is off the nest.

The large Cootin or Brahma hens are good breeds to use in hatching ducks' eggs, as these will cover a dozen eggs, and the ducks are prolific breeders, and when the ducks are hatched in two years old the eggs are very fertile. The period of incubation for ducks is twenty-eight days, but when the eggs are fresh they will often hatch in twenty or two earlier. The eggs ought to be as nearly equal in age as possible so that all will come out together. If the eggs are kept moist, as has been suggested, there will be little if any loss during the process of hatching. The best way of keeping the eggs warm is to have the ducklings that are dry taken away and put in flannel in a basket near the fire. Remember that they require considerable covering; indeed, light cushion placed over the flannel will be all that is needed, and, if the sides to prevent the young birds from smothering. Unless, however, there is considerable delay in hatching, it is better not to disturb the hen until the young birds are already to be removed.—*N. Y. World*.

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San Francisco gets 900,000 bananas a month from the Sandwich Islands. The number of bananas on each average 110, and they bring in the price of a wholesale four dollars per ton. The small ones, but to the smaller the profit is small.

A boy fifteen years old at Stockton, Cal., is six feet two inches high.